METHOD AND DEVICE FOR ENCODING WIDEBAND SPEECH

Abstract

The speech is sampled in such a way as to
obtain successive voice frames each including a
predetermined number of samples, and with each voice

5   frame are determined parameters of a code-excited
linear prediction model. The parameters include a long-
term excitation digital word v_i extracted from an
adaptive coded directory LTD, and an associated long-
term gain Ga, as well as a short-term excitation word

10   cj extracted from a fixed coded directory STD and an
associated short-term gain Gc. The product of the long-
term excitation extracted word times the associated
long-term gain is summed SM with the product of the
short-term excitation extracted word times the

15   associated short-term gain. The summed digital word is
filtered in a low-pass filter FLCT having a cutoff
frequency greater than a quarter of the sampling
frequency and less than a half of the latter, and the
adaptive coded directory is updated with the filtered

20   word.